

which is diametrically opposed to his full confession with regard to all of the counts of which he was accused in the amended indictment, dated August 7, 2002 before the three judges on the panel of the military court (see P/11).

We shall add to this the fact that the Defendant refrained from cross-examining these witnesses, and in so doing, augmented the weight of their testimony.

We rule that the making of the assertions that are included in the statements has been proven as required pursuant to Section 10A (a) (1) of the Evidence Ordinance.

Given that all of the conditions required pursuant to Section 10A (a) of the Evidence Ordinance have been fulfilled, we rule that the assertions by Abu Khadr constitute admissible evidence.

The circumstances under which statement P/16 was taken have not been proven. The person who took down the statement was not among the witnesses for the prosecution. Notwithstanding that which has been set forth above, Counsel for the State of Israel – although we do not understand her actions in doing so – did not refrain from including that statement among the statements which she claimed to be admissible (see pp. 80-81) of the “Summation by the Prosecution – Outline,” which was filed before us in writing). We are ignoring this item of evidence (P/16), which has not been proven to be admissible, and are excluding it from the body of evidence which we took into account.

We may assume, with a great degree of certainty, that Abu Khadr’s full confession of the offenses that have been attributed to him, before a panel of three judges, substantiates the veracity of his assertions to the police, just as it indicated the admissibility of those assertions, from the standpoint of the circumstances under which they were taken down.

In the course of his testimony in court, insofar as he attempted to distance himself from his assertions in writing, by various means, Abu Khadr’s testimony was not consistent. From time to time, for one brief moment, the truth emerged – for example, at the very beginning of his testimony, in response to a question by the prosecuting attorney, he answered “The things that I did, and what drove me to do them, were because of the war criminals, Sharon and Mofaz.” Subsequently, he added: “We wanted to stop the military operations, and they murdered the leader, Raad al-Kamal, and they murdered Palestinian children, and that is what drove me to do this thing,” and afterwards: “all of the things that you are saying are fake. Go ask about the causes of these things.” And also: “To this very moment, the only people who are under occupation are the Palestinian people, and all of the international laws allow me to struggle against the occupation. Do not exhaust yourself. Do not ask me any questions,” and “I know Hasuna; he is a friend of mine, and he served with me in the Authority, and the occupation is what drove Hasuna to do what he did.”

[Stamp] P 5: 244

The salute which Abu Khadr gave the Defendant when he entered the courtroom, and his declaration to the effect that he knows the Defendant and puts him above himself, attest to the veracity of the Defendant's assertions concerning the hierarchical relationship between them. This relationship is described, *inter alia*, in P/12: "Nasser Aweis is a resident of the Balata camp ... also known as al-Hajj Rawaq, and he is one of the people in charge of the *Kitaab Shuhadaa al-Aqsa*, and he was my superior in the organization, and Nasser works for the National Security in Nablus and belongs to Tanzim Fatah ..."

We give preference to the assertions that were made by Abu Khadr in writing, in his above mentioned statements, which were made out of court, over his testimony in the courtroom.

[Stamp] P 5: 244 [continued]

The statements by the witness Muhammad Yadak, P/40A, B, C were taken down by Witness No. 7 for the prosecution, Hadi Halabi. According to Halabi's testimony, the statements were taken down and written in Arabic, after he had explained to Yadak the offenses of which he was suspected and had duly warned him. According to his testimony, the witness made his statements of his own free will and signed every page of each of the statements before him. Halabi testified that he translated the statements into Hebrew, but that Yadak was asked to sign, and signed, the original only.

Statement P/40D was taken from Muhammad Yadak by Witness No. 35 for the prosecution, Atef Awida, who also testified that he took down the statement in the same way as Halabi.

We believe that both of [the above mentioned witnesses] took down Yadak's statements properly and that the assertions included in those statements were given of Yadak's own free will.

In his testimony before us, Yadak did not argue that his statements had been taken down improperly. He did not want to answer a question as to whether he identified his signature, and did not even want to look at it, but did not deny [that the signature was his]. His negative response to a question as to whether he had been duly warned is not convincing. In this case as well, the fact that the Defendant refrained from examining the persons who had taken the statements reinforces their testimony, and we rule that the making of the assertions has been proven as required pursuant to Section 10A (a) (1) of the Evidence Ordinance.

Yadak's assertions out of court are admissible as evidence in the present proceeding, given that the conditions required pursuant to Section 10A (a) of the Evidence Ordinance have been fulfilled in their entirety.

We give preference to Yadak's assertions, as expressed in his statements P/40A-D, over his testimony in the courtroom. On the basis of Yadak's answers to the questions he was asked, it is easy to discern that his behavior in court reflects his decision not to look like a collaborator, and most of those answers hint at the fact that his assertions as they were made to the police are true.

It would not be superfluous to cite those answers again:

"Q. When did you make the acquaintance of Nasser Aweis?

A. That is my own private business and it is of no concern to the Court.

Q. In which military activity did you participate together with the Defendant?

A. That is my own private business and it is of no concern to the Court.

[Stamp] P 5: 245



Felony Case (Tel Aviv) 1137/02

State of Israel v. Nasser Mahmoud Ahmad Aweis

Q. Who was a member of the military squad of which you were also a member?

A. That is of no concern to the Court.

Q. Were you a member, from the beginning of the intifada, of a squad which carried out terrorist attacks, and, among other things, was the Defendant, Nasser Aweis, the person who was in charge of that squad?

A. What is wrong with those things? What is forbidden about those things?

Q. Did you tell the police that Nasser Aweis was the one who used to plan the implementation of the terrorist attacks, and that he was the one who used to supply the weapons to all of the squad members?

A. I have no answer.

Q. Did you tell the police that you participated in at least 10 shooting attacks against the Army in the Nablus area?

A. That is my right.

Q. Those shooting attacks that you talked about were planned by Nasser Aweis and he was the one who supplied the weapons for the shooting?

[Stamp] P 5: 245 [continued]

Felony Case (Tel Aviv) 1137/02

State of Israel v. Nasser Mahmoud Ahmad Aweis

A. I do not wish to answer.

Q. Did you also tell them exactly where the shooting attacks were directed, toward the settlement of Elon Moreh, toward the IDF roadblock near Hawara?

A. I refuse to stand before this Court and be judged. There is nothing for which I must be judged. Whether I did or did not do – even if I did these things, there is nothing wrong with them.

Q. You are not the one being judged. You are testifying here and you have to give answers.

A. I refuse [to allow] Nasser to be judged for these things.

Q. For which things?

A. For his struggle against the occupation.

Q. Did you, on the instructions of Nasser Aweis, plan to carry out a terrorist attack by laying an explosive charge, in the territories near Nablus?

A. That is of no interest to anyone.

Q. Did you tell the police that you used to help Nasser Aweis transfer weapons from this activist to that activist?

A. I did not say those things in order to be judged for them.

Q. For what purpose did you say them?

A. That was what they asked me and that was what I told them.

Q. All of the weapons, the rifles, the M-16s, which they transferred, were used for shooting attacks against civilians and soldiers.

A. I do not want to say anything, and do not go on ...”

Statements P/43A and P/43C by Witness No. 23 for the prosecution, Ahmad Barghouti, were taken by Witness No. 32 for the prosecution, David Mizrahi.

According to Mizrahi’s testimony, he identified himself to Barghouti as a policeman, warned him and ascertained that he understood the content of the warning. P/43A was taken in the form of questions and answers and was taken down (as was P/43C) in Hebrew, because the

[Stamp] P 5: 246

witness Mizrahi cannot write in Arabic. Barghouti refused to sign P/43A, without explaining his refusal, but signed P/43C. Mizrahi explained that there were no exceptional events during the taking of both statements. He did not notice that Barghouti was injured, ill or tired, because, had this been the case, he would have noted those facts. If there had been anything extremely exceptional, the testimony would not have been taken down, and a memorandum to that effect would have been written. During the taking of P/43C, Mizrahi showed Barghouti an eight page manuscript in Arabic, and the latter confirmed that it was in his handwriting, after having studied the document.

Statements P/43B and P/43D were taken from Barghouti by Witness No. 31 for the prosecution, Yitzhak Yaakovoff. According to Yaakovoff's testimony, the two spoke Arabic, but the testimony was taken down in Hebrew. Barghouti was duly warned but refused to sign the warning or statement P/43B, although he signed P/43D. According to Yaakovoff's testimony, during the taking of both statements, manuscripts were shown to Barghouti which he identified as being in his handwriting, the manuscripts had been given to Yaakovoff by one of the Israel Security Agency interrogators. Barghouti made the statements of his own free will, and with regard to the manuscript which was shown to him during the taking of P/43D, he even answered "Yes, this is my handwriting and I wrote what I have just told you now in the testimony."

Statement P/43E was taken from Barghouti by Witness No. 36 for the prosecution, Moshe Moshe.

According to testimony by the latter, he identified himself to Barghouti as a member of the police force and explained to him that he was about to interrogate him and what he was suspected of. Barghouti made his statements in an orderly manner, and subsequently signed the testimony after his words were translated back to him. According to Moshe's testimony, he interrogated Barghouti after having been given a general background in the form of a memorandum from the Israel Security Agency. In his testimony, however, Barghouti told him many details which [Moshe] could not have known from that memorandum. In his words: "If it is about the circumstances

[Stamp] P 5: 246 [continued]



of the relationship, how things occurred and progressed, these are things that he said in his testimony. If they went to an ice cream shop, and what the code was and who set it, this does not appear in the memorandum.”

We believe that the statements made by the witnesses Mizrahi, Yaakovoff and Moshe, with regard to the manner in which the interrogation was conducted and the circumstances under which Barghouti's assertions were taken down, are credible. Barghouti, for his part, does not argue that the assertions were taken down improperly. In this case, as well, the fact that the Defendant refrained from cross-examination strengthens the testimony by those who had taken the statements, and the making of the assertions was proven in the trial as required.

Given that all of the conditions required pursuant to Section 10A (a) of the Evidence Ordinance have been fulfilled, we rule that the assertions made by Barghouti in writing and included in his statements P/43A-E, are admissible as evidence in the present proceeding.

We prefer Barghouti's assertions over his testimony in court. Most of his answers were intended to give the message that he does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court (“I do not recognize the Court, do not you understand? ... I do not recognize the Court, or Israel either ... I do not recognize the Court”), and not as denial of his assertions.

Nonetheless, from time to time, signs arose in his testimony which indicate that the assertions are true:

“Q. When did you begin your military activity?

A. That is none of your business ...

Q. Is Marwan Barghouti a relative of yours?

A. That is none of your business. Why are you asking me personal questions?

Q. Were you Marwan Barghouti's driver and bodyguard from 1996 and up to the day of your arrest?

A. No, what do you want?

Q. Is that correct?

A. How do you ask me such questions? I do not recognize you.

Q. Those are things that you said.

A. That thing is not mine.

[Stamp] P 5: 247

Q. You also said that you were arrested together with Marwan Barghouti.

A. I have no answers at all. It would be better if you did not ask ...

Q. You [singular] made sure to prepare Said before the terrorist attack. You [singular] made sure that there would be someone to drive him to Jerusalem, to the place where you [plural] bought him clothes and shoes and took him to get a haircut. And you [singular], under the instructions of Nasser Aweis, who was the planner and the organizer, you [singular] also made sure to get an M-16 rifle and clips with bullets for Said Ramadan.

A. (The witness remains silent and does not answer)

Q. You yourself told all of those details in your statement.

A. I say what I want to. What I feel like saying, I say.

Q. That is what you felt like saying at the time.

A. That is not from me, that is not my handwriting. If Nasser really did all those things, he only wanted to liberate Palestine for us. That is something to be proud of ...

Q. Not only did you tell, in your statements, about many instances of shooting attacks and suicide bombings; with regard to all of the terrorist attacks which you have perpetrated, are you sorry for what you did?

[Stamp] P 5: 247 [continued]



A. If Sharon is sorry for what he did, then I am sorry for what I did.

Q. Aren't you sorry that you sent terrorists to blow themselves up here in Israel and to kill?

A. I want to liberate my country, the one that you are conquering ...

Q. I am showing you Statement No. 5 dated September 5. In this statement too, I am showing you the warning, the signature on the warning, and the signature on every page of the statement and the signature at the end of the statement.

A. I do what I want to. There is no one who can stop me. I will write and say whatever I want ..."

It may truthfully be said that the response "I want to liberate my country, the one that you are conquering" is the beginning of an admission.

The following statement, which appears in Criminal Appeal 735/80, Abraham Cohen v. State of Israel, PD 35 (3) 94, also applies to the matter before us: "If Section 10A now states that the Court can prefer the assertion over the testimony in the courtroom, the defense attorney, for his part, could have attempted to strengthen the witness's version in his direct examination, by performing a cross-examination with a view to explaining that the assertion made to the police was a false assertion. The defense attorney, however, did not examine the witness at all."

Statements P/47A-C were taken from the witness Yasir Abu Bakr by Witness No. 31 for the prosecution, Yitzhak Yaakovoff. The witness did not remember the occasion when the testimony was taken, and refreshed his memory on the basis of the assertions. According to his testimony, he identified himself to Abu Bakr as a policeman, conversed with Abu Bakr in Arabic and translated the words for him. According to Yaakovoff's testimony, when he translated what he had written in the statements into Arabic, Abu Bakr could have responded, corrected or refused to sign them. According to his testimony, he wrote down only what Abu Bakr told him, and Abu Bakr confirmed to him that the manuscript which had been written down before the Israel Security Agency interrogators was in his handwriting. According to his testimony, had there been exceptional circumstances, he would have noted them, and had any complaints been made, he would have written them down, as he would have written down any visual signs he might have seen. Yaakovoff explained that, when a suspect reports for a police investigation, he is a free man, "and this is his opportunity to give or not to give his version, irrespective of what happened before that in the Israel Security Agency. If there was any problem at all, I would have written it down, because that is my duty. Everything written down in this testimony was said by the subject." Yaakovoff made it clear that, "both in the previous testimonies and in this testimony, I introduced myself as a policeman. That is the first thing. Above and beyond that, they (the reference is to interrogation subjects such as the witness) make the distinction as to who is a policeman

[Stamp] P 5: 248

and who is a Israel Security Agency interrogator. They encounter us when their arrest is extended, and they cannot make mistakes in this matter ...”

Statement P/47D was taken from Abu Bakr by Witness No. 30 for the prosecution, Moshe Levi. According to his testimony, he took down the statement after the suspect had been duly warned, and the statement was taken down in Hebrew, but the interrogation was conducted in Arabic. At the end of the statement, he read Abu Bakr’s words back to him and Abu Bakr signed it before him. According to testimony by Levi, who did not specifically remember the case, if Abu Bakr had complained to him, it would have been written down. Levi also clarified that he did not have to recall whether he had identified himself as a policeman, because that was his duty and he does that with every suspect. With regard to the connection between his interrogation as a policeman and the memoranda which are provided to him by the Israel Security Agency, he explained that his interrogation is independent, and that he refers to the memoranda “only in a general way, and if a suspect says that no such thing ever happened, that is what will be written down, at the end of the day – in other words, what he says is what will be written down.”

Statements P/47E and P/47F were taken by Witness No. 36 for the prosecution, Moshe Moshe. Because Abu Bakr had already argued before us, *inter alia*, that his statements had been taken under pressure by Israel Security Agency personnel, Moshe gave a more extensive explanation (after the learned prosecuting attorney, and we as well, called his attention to Abu Bakr’s arguments), not only with regard to the manner in which this statements were taken, but also about his interrogation of Abu Bakr, in light of a previous investigation which had been held for him, as well as for others, by the Israel Security Agency – an investigation performed for counter-intelligence purposes. According to his statement: “When I receive the memorandum of an investigation which comes from the Israel Security Agency personnel, I check the points that come up in it – what that suspect is suspected of having done. After that, we write the content of the warning, the content of the suspicions, we read it out and explain it and make sure

[Stamp] P 5: 248 [continued]



that he really has understood the content of the warning and knows what he is being interrogated about. All of this is in Arabic – I speak Arabic fluently. I do not write or read Arabic, but I speak it. Part of the process is that we read it out. I inform him that I am a member of the police force, and he is aware that I am a member of the police force and that he is about to give testimony to the police. After I check the points that were covered by the Israel Security Agency and what he said to them, I construct the suspicions against him – whether it is belonging to an organization or possession of weapons or, alternatively, assistance to wanted persons, or any other offense – and according to that, I make my preparations from the standpoint of the interrogation itself.

The Israel Security Agency is investigating the issue of prevention. The Israel Security Agency is involved in having to thwart future events, that is, future terrorist attacks. My job as a police officer is to be involved only in the subject of the interrogation, which regards the gathering of evidence against the suspect at the time. In other words, if I interrogate someone, I have to work according to the laws of evidence and to understand the law ...”

When the prosecuting attorney confronted Abu Bakr with the fact that the statements had been taken from him by a policeman, and not by Israel Security Agency personnel, he answered: “I never saw a policeman that I was supposed to speak with. They’re all Israel Security Agency officers.”

Our impression is that the policeman Moshe Moshe did indeed identify himself to Abu Bakr as a policeman, as the other policemen had done, and that the wording of the statements taken by Moshe and the other policemen (Yaakovoff and Levi) had come from Abu Bakr, of his own free will, and was not the result of the behavior exhibited by the Israel Security Agency interrogators toward him.

The Defendant and his Counsel did not cross-examine the policeman, nor did they ask to summon the Israel Security Agency personnel who had drawn up the memoranda of the interrogations. The Defendant and his Counsel did not cross-examine the witness Abu Bakr, in an attempt to strengthen his version, to the effect that the statements had been taken from him by unworthy means.

Their refraining from cross-examination does not give rise to the presumption that the version given by the policemen is correct. It does, however, further strengthen our impression of the credibility of the witnesses Levi, Yaakovoff and Moshe. Under the circumstances of the case at hand, that is, that the Defendant and his Counsel deliberately and tendentiously refrained – as they emphasized to us, on more than one occasion – from cross-examination or from calling relevant witnesses, and given that this cannot be evaluated in light of other, conflicting testimony, and that, in any event, no such testimony was given, we give preference to the policemen’s testimony concerning the manner in which Abu Bakr’s assertions were taken out of court, over the version by the latter (see Criminal Appeal 38/61, Moshe Ben David Yitzhak v. Attorney General, PD 16 514, Criminal Appeal 639/79,

[Stamp] P 5: 249



Felony Case (Tel Aviv) 1137/02

State of Israel v. Nasser Mahmoud Ahmad Aweis

Aslan v. State of Israel, PD 34 (3) 561, and Criminal Appeal 2603/90, Alfar v. State of Israel, PD 45 (3) 799).

In any event, as ruled in Criminal Appeal 242/85, Hazan v. State of Israel, PD 41 (1), the very fact that an assertion made by a defendant to the police is not admissible in his trial cannot lead to the conclusion that the same assertion will not be admissible in another trial, which involves the case of that defendant's accomplice, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 (and, to be precise, we have not ruled that such a possibility ever arose).

The content of Abu Bakr's statements P/47/A-F has been proven in the courtroom, and, given that all of the conditions required pursuant to Section 10A (a) of the Ordinances have been fulfilled, we accept them as admissible evidence.

We give preference to Abu Bakr's assertions over his testimony in court. With regard to most of the questions which set forth the actions committed by Abu Bakr together with the Defendant, Abu Bakr referred the distinguished prosecuting attorney to the Defendant who was seated opposite him – a Defendant who, as stated above, chose not to cross-examine Abu Bakr or any other witness. Abu Bakr's words are set forth below:

“Q. I refer you to Statement No. 3 ... where they ask you when you began your military activity and who recruited you for the military activity, and you stated that, at the beginning of 2001, you were in Nasser Aweis's house in the Balata refugee camp, and then Nasser Aweis suggested that you join the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades for military activity, and you agreed.

[Stamp] P 5: 249 [continued]

Felony Case (Tel Aviv) 1137/02

State of Israel v. Nasser Mahmoud Ahmad Aweis

A. These things are not correct, and you can ask him. Look, he is here ...

Q. I refer you to Statement No. 4 ... Did you suggest to Nasser Aweis, in the course of your activity, to carry out a terrorist attack on Tel Hashomer Hospital in Israel?

A. No such thing. Ask him.

Q. You [plural] planned all of the details, and they [sic] even got hold of a map of the area, and in the end, Nasser said that it would be necessary to wait a while, that it wasn't the right time yet.

A. No such thing. You can ask him.

Q. I refer you to the page in ... Another of your roles was to assist Nasser Aweis in recruiting more terrorist activists for military activity, so that they would help carry out terrorist attacks.

A. Nothing like that ever happened. Here he is, ask him ...

Q. You used to report to Nasser Aweis, every time, about a terrorist who you heard was interested in carrying out a terrorist attack.

A. This is the first time that I have ever heard such things. Aside from that, all of those things belong to the Israel Security Agency. Nasser is here; ask him."

When the prosecuting attorney addressed these questions to Abu Bakr, who referred them on to the Defendant, the Defendant did not provide a version of his own, and we are left with the admissions in his statements and with his confession under the discerning eye of the judge in arrest court, which it is only fitting and proper to repeat here:

"I confirm that the assertions and the confessions which I gave in my interrogation in Arabic are true and correct, that I read them and that I signed them. It is true that I was involved in all of the actions and the terrorist attacks to which I confessed – 'everyone has his job to do' ... I do not object to the extension of my arrest as requested."

We shall state that the Defendant himself makes the following statement with regard to Yasir Abu Bakr (see statement P/6 by the Defendant): "After the outbreak of the al-Aqsa intifada, Yasir Abu Bakr enlisted in the *Kitaab Shuhadaa al-Aqsa*, and I asked Yasir to participate in terrorist attacks with us, and Yasir agreed to the proposal, and I gave him an M-16 weapon, and Yasir carried out a shooting attack with the weapon which I had given him. The shooting attack was directed at an Israeli vehicle on the bypass road east of Nablus, and

[Stamp] P 5: 250